



US Army Corps  
of Engineers

# Temporary Roofing

## USACE MISSION

As the nation's primary federal engineering agency, Americans rely on the Corps of Engineers' response during natural disasters and other emergencies. Throughout the Nation's history, citizens have relied on the Army to respond to their needs in disasters. In a typical year, the Corps of Engineers responds to more than 30 Presidential disaster declarations, plus numerous state and local emergencies. Emergency responses usually involve cooperation with other military elements and Federal agencies in support of State and local efforts. The Corps of Engineers conducts its emergency response activities under two basic authorities: the Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (P.L. 84-99, as amended) and the Stafford Disaster and Emergency Assistance Act (P.L. 93-288, as amended). Under the Stafford Act, the Corps supports the National Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in carrying out the National Response Plan, which calls on 27 Federal departments and agencies to provide coordinated disaster relief and recovery operations. Under this plan, the Army has the lead responsibility for public works and engineering missions.

Assistance under the Stafford Act is provided only when state, regional and local resources are exhausted. Local governments must request assistance through the Regional Unified Command Structure or appropriate state channels. The Corps of Engineers can deploy Local Government Liaisons (LGLs) to impacted Regional Unified Command centers and/or counties to provide information about recovery missions and for coordination assistance.

Under the National Response Plan and at FEMA's direction, USACE may provide technical assistance to State and local governments, and/or Direct Federal Assistance in managing and contracting for the installation of blue plastic sheeting onto roofs of damaged homes. FEMA arranges for the procurement and shipment of sheeting and other supplies as needed



*A blue roof being installed in Orange.*

to pre-designated staging areas where the Corps accepts and manages the disbursement of the materials to other groups/organizations such as the National Guard, volunteer groups and local government contractors involved in the mission. In major disasters the Corps may be tasked by FEMA with the complete management of the Temporary Roofing mission. Roofs that are more than 50% damaged, have tree debris still on the roof, and metal, tile or flat roofs do not qualify for temporary roofing. Commercial businesses, including apartments, are not eligible for assistance. Home owners are required to fill out a right of entry form allowing the contractor onto their property to inspect the home for eligibility and for installation. The home owner is responsible for maintenance of the temporary roof after installation.

- Technical Assistance may include (but is not limited to):

- (1) Advise on the need for Temporary Roofing assistance, scoping the magnitude of the mission/requirements, and determining the impacts on affected communities.
- (2) Assess conditions and capabilities of local governments to execute/contract for the

installation of temporary roofing in their communities.

- (3) Provide on the job training to the National Guard, volunteer groups and local governments/contractors that may be involved in the execution of a roofing mission.

- Direct Federal Assistance (DFA) may include (but is not limited to):

- (1) Complete management of a Temporary Roofing mission to include the scoping, procurement, installation/construction of temporary roofing repairs to residential structures where at least 50 percent of the roof structure remains standing and is repairable after the storm event.
- (2) Providing logistical support (equipment, supplies, and materials) to other response groups/organizations.
- (3) Establishment of Call-in Centers and Collection Points for the collection of Rights-of-Entries.

Under normal circumstances Temporary Roofing is executed at 75% to 100% Federal cost and 0% to 25% local cost through completion of the mission. Cost share is determined by FEMA based on level of damage and area of impact. Eligibility of request is determined by FEMA. Congressional directives can expand or modify the level of assistance that can be provided to local government. USACE maintains a number of pre-awarded temporary roofing contingency contracts. Each of the pre-awarded contingency contracts is specific to a particular geographic region of the United States and can begin mobilizing within 24 hours. Each contract requires subcontracting with local contractors to “the maximum extent practicable” as required by the Stafford Act.

## **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### ***Local Government***

- Determine requirements needed, including where, what, when, how.
- Request assistance through appropriate state channels to ensure state and regional resources are exhausted.
- Provide necessary permits and licenses.

- Provide real estate support to include land for logistics staging areas.
- Provide technical advisor and consultant to USACE PRT.
- Identify potential rights of entry collection sites.

### ***State Government***

- Validates, consolidates, and prioritizes local government requests.
- Provides regulatory support, guidance, and oversight.

### ***FEMA***

- Validates eligibility and priority of State government requests.
- Validates scope of work and performance criteria of how fast, how much, how often.

### ***USACE***

- Issues and manages temporary roofing contracts to execute assigned mission.
- Secures rights-of-entry for each residence.

## **QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED**

- Who will provide rights of entry/hold harmless document?
- How will structures with over 50% damage be dealt with?
- How will metal, tile, and non-traditional roofs be dealt with?
- Who will provide state Historical Preservation services?
- What are the processes to install temporary roofing and can an example of each be developed?
  - Rights-of Entry
  - Installation
- How many days are expected to complete temporary roofing operations?
- At what point will the use of temporary roofing be complete?



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